

MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY



MONTANA'S GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



1970 HIGHWAY MAP

For FREE Distribution

MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

ROUTE MARKERS

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS

OTHER HIGHWAYS

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

- PLEASE DRIVE CAREFULLY
1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed; Night—60 miles per hour on completed sections of the interstate system and 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required on all other highways, except where posted otherwise. Traffic in excess of 1000 lbs. gross weight—55 miles per hour on interstate highways, 50 miles per hour on other highways.
 2. Motorcycles are to be operated with lights on at all times when operated on any public highway or street.
 3. Abandoning vehicles—No vehicle shall be parked or left standing for a period longer than 2 days (48 hours) on any city street, or county or city property.
 4. Vehicles entering main highways must yield right-of-way.
 5. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Hand signals or electrical horn signals are legal.
 6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
 7. When approaching another car either front or rear, dim your lights.
 8. Don't stop or park on the highway, pull out on the shoulder.
 9. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of \$100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication.
 10. When approaching school buses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion.
 11. Littering on or near highway prohibited. Punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.
 12. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY. During the Forest Fire Season vehicles entering forested areas must be equipped with ash trays and ash, except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.
 13. Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall be towed on any highway unless the trailer is equipped with lights to the rear, proper brakes, and white lights to the front and amber side lights. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

MONTANA VERTICAL TABLE

Mileage between two cities or towns is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.

Mileage distances at map edges are from last Post Office on map.

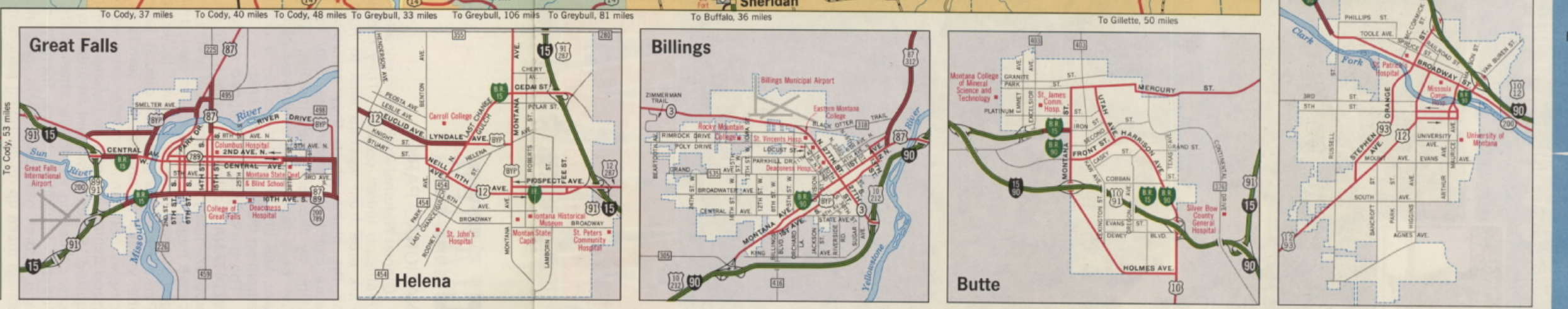
Table with 4 columns: County, City, State, and Distance. Rows include various counties and cities in Montana.

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POINTS OF INTEREST

1. LAST CHANCE GULCH (E-4). Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864. Third Territorial and present State Capital. Bore, Capitol Building and Historic Museum visitors welcome. Conducted tour of Helena by Last Chance Tour, Capitol College, Helena's Historical Museum.
2. RICHEST HILL ON EARTH (F-4). Gold, silver, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. World Museum of Mining, 30 acres of history and relics of mining yesterday to present. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
3. CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-9). June 25, 1876. Battle of the Little Bighorn. George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were slain to the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne Indian forces. Historic site of the battle. National Monument. U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
4. GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS (D-4). Boat trip, fishing, water skiing. Discovered and named July 19, 1905 by Lewis and Clark. Steep cliffs rise to 2,000 feet above the Missouri River. Abundant with interesting wildlife, deer, bear and mountain goats, camping and outdoor recreation unlimited.
5. GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-5). Discovered in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Great Spring, world's largest fresh water spring. Picnic grounds. Five hydroelectric dams. College of Great Falls, Montana State University. Northern Region Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
6. LEWIS AND CLARK CAVE (F-5). One of the nation's largest limestone caves. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, columns, and flowstone provide most spectacular scenery in the world.
7. MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (H-4). At 11:37 a.m., August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake split the earth and opened the canyon creating a giant dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors view.
8. MONTANA NATIONAL BISON RANGE (D-2). Large herd of bison, also elk, pronghorns, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.
9. YELLOWTAIN DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT (D-2). Scenic, fishing, hunting and recreation. 500 foot multi-million dollar hydroelectric dam in spectacular Bighorn Canyon, Yellowstone National Park.
10. MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3). An exhibition of Indian art and crafts center. "Open House Indian" on the day when the buffalo ran. Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. under supervision of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.
11. COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST (E-11). Round Riders Museum, a memorial to horse and rider life, the reflected Agricultural Experiment Station and National Historic Landmark. Old stockmen lives in a National Historic Landmark. Old stockmen lives in a National Historic Landmark.
12. ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (D-3). Established in 1854 for the purpose of converting the Yellowstone Indians to the Christian faith. The present church is said to be the most beautiful in the world. A visit to a very old mission.
13. MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK (F-12). 220 acres containing numerous weird and oddly shaped sandstone formations, a natural rock shelter, and a natural rock shelter. Exhibits exhibits specimens of prehistoric times, dinosaurs, fossils, etc.
14. GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA (F-3). Rockhounding, about 100 miles, scenic, fishing, hunting, world's largest smoke stack at Anaconda Smelter.
15. BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (B-3). Abundant waterfowl and migratory waterfowl, Canadian geese, and various birds. Also antelope, deer, and occasionally even elk.
16. ALDER GULCH (E-4). Rich gold placer diggings were discovered in the spring of 1863. Historic Virginia City soon became the second Territorial Capital. Historic site of the battle. National Monument. U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
17. MIDLAND RESERVE CITY (B-3). Yellowstone National Park, Ranger Park, Benthall Cemetery, Eastern Montana College and Rocky Mountain College. Area Office of U.S. Forest Service.
18. DILLON AREA (D-4). Fishing and hunting country. Great view of Bannock. Gold was discovered in July, 1892. Historic site of the battle. National Monument. U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
19. GALLATIN EMPIRE (G-5). Bozeman, named for John M. Bozeman, pioneer westward of the early state. Montana State University, Northern Region Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
20. HUB OF FIVE GREAT VALLEYS (D-2). Montana, University of Montana, Northern Region Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Dept. Smoke Jumpers Camp. Skiing. Large run near Little.
21. PLATEAU AREA (D-2). Center of great year around playground: skiing, big game hunting and fishing in every season, with sports, camping and outdoor recreation unlimited.
22. TRIBAL ARTS AND CRAFTS (B-11). Bozeman, over 3,000 Indian arts and crafts, Indian jewelry and Indian art.
23. GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (A-3). Going to the Sun Road, an engineering masterpiece, overlooks the most spectacular scenery in the world.
24. POMPEY'S PILAR (F-9). July 25, 1806, Capt. William Clark reached the Yellowstone River at the site which is now Livingston. North gateway only winter entrance to the Yellowstone Park. A visit to a very old mission.
25. BEARTOOTH COUNTRY (G-7). Travel this scenic switchback road, with its spectacular views of the Beartooth Mountains. Early mining country.
26. MAKOHISHA STATE PARK (D-12). Erosion by wind and water have created the country below. Frontier Gateway Museum, historical displays—diets, dance, and other things.
27. LEWISTOWN AREA (D-3). Fishing, hunting, winter sports, great towns and roundabout country. Montana Center for the Arts.
28. YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (H-4). A world apart of nature, with its own life and its own working waters, interesting geysers and abundant wildlife.
29. FORT BENTON (C-4). Founded as a fur trading post in 1842, with ruins of the old fort preserved in a city park. Head of assembly founded on Missouri River (1805-1807). Old assembly town is a National Historic Landmark. Old stockmen lives in a National Historic Landmark.
30. LIVINGSTON (F-9). Homestead bound in 1805 Captain Clark reached the Yellowstone River at the site which is now Livingston. North gateway only winter entrance to the Yellowstone Park. A visit to a very old mission.
31. LIBBY DAM (B-1). Under construction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 420 foot high concrete dam. The dam will create a large reservoir. Visitors View at Cow-Boys.
32. CHEYENNE CENTER (F-10). Northern Cheyenne Craft Center at Lane Deer. Authentic Indian arts, crafts and Tribal songs. Public Camping including Teepees.
33. SCOBEE (A-11). Daniels County Museum consists of a restored stagecoach, school, stores, shops, offices, also antique tractor, farm machinery, cars and trucks.





GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

Glacier National Park was originally Kutenai (Flathead) Indian country. They crossed the Park area from west to east to hunt bison on the plains from which they controlled. They were eventually driven west over the mountains by the Blackfeet Indians. They now live on a reservation southwest of the Park, which is the Park on the east.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the MONTANA Rockies, is named not from the approximately 40 glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes surround the park. Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing... and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep are everywhere.

Going to the Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible easily by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into the heart of the park. A scenic highway of the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle peaks gladden riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule through the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors and highest of snow with their first white dusting of snow.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are comfortable. In the park are available from about June 10 to September 10.

This million acre alpine wonderland, often termed "The Crown of the Continent," was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Photo: Glacier Park Co.



STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Letter and numeral following name of each area refer to map.

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- Bannack State Monument, G-3
- Chinle Lake Recreation Area, E-5
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument, G-8
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area, E-7
- Elmo Recreation Area, C-2
- Finley Point State Park, C-2
- Flathead Lake State Park, C-2
- Hell Creek State Park, C-10 (Inquire locally)
- Hogop State Park, D-4
- John D. Rockefeller State Monument, F-8
- Lake Mary Ronan State Park, C-8
- Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, F-5
- Lone Pine State Park, B-2
- Lost Creek State Park, F-5
- Makoshika State Park, D-12
- Medicine Rocks State Park, F-12
- Missouri River State Park, F-12
- Missouri River Recreation Waterway, E-6, 7
- Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area, B-9
- Rock Creek State Park, C-10
- Thompson Falls State Park, C-1
- Yellowstone State Park, C-1
- West Shore State Park, C-2
- Whitetail Lake State Park, B-2
- Yellow Bay State Park, C-2

*Campground fee: \$1 per night, \$10 per season

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Custer Battlefield, F-9

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Bighorn Canyon, Yellowstone Dam, G-8

MONTANA

BETWEEN GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS



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Photo: Yellowstone Park Co.



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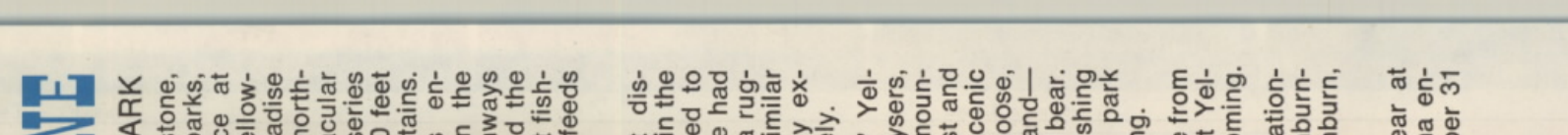
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- Whitetail Lake State Park, B-2
- Yellow Bay State Park, C-2

*Campground fee: \$1 per night, \$10 per season

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Custer Battlefield, F-9

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Bighorn Canyon, Yellowstone Dam, G-8

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner, is reached by the historic Yellowstone Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon; (2) the north entrance is reached by the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; (3) the east entrance is reached by the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; (4) the south entrance is reached by the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; (5) the west entrance is reached by the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by frontiersman John Colter, in the late 1800s. He was the first to see and believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls. With 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty, it is a world of wildflowers, elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and grizzly bear. Fishing is good in the park waters, no fishing license is required. Please contact park rangers for special information on fishing.

Snowmobile trips into the Park operate from mid-December to mid-March from West Yellowstone, Montana, and Mammoth, Wyoming.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations are available all year at Mammoth Motor Inn and at the Montana entrances and from about May 1 to October 31 in the interior of the park.

Photo: Yellowstone Park Co.



STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Letter and numeral following name of each area refer to map.

- Ashley Lake State Park, B-2 (reverse side)
- Bannack State Monument, G-3
- Chinle Lake Recreation Area, E-5
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument, G-8
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area, E-7
- Elmo Recreation Area, C-2
- Finley Point State Park, C-2
- Flathead Lake State Park, C-2
- Hell Creek State Park, C-10 (Inquire locally)
- Hogop State Park, D-4
- John D. Rockefeller State Monument, F-8
- Lake Mary Ronan State Park, C-8
- Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, F-5
- Lone Pine State Park, B-2
- Lost Creek State Park, F-5
- Makoshika State Park, D-12
- Medicine Rocks State Park, F-12
- Missouri River State Park, F-12
- Missouri River Recreation Waterway, E-6, 7
- Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area, B-9
- Rock Creek State Park, C-10
- Thompson Falls State Park, C-1
- Yellowstone State Park, C-1
- West Shore State Park, C-2
- Whitetail Lake State Park, B-2
- Yellow Bay State Park, C-2

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